

# EDMONTON CAPITAL

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SPECIAL MAIL EDITION FOR TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1914

## THE WEATHER

Fair and cool Monday and Tuesday.

VOL. V. NO. 226

# ENEMY MAKING LAST STAND IN FRANCE

## *Feeling That Turning Point in Battle Will Not Be Reached Until One of Armies is Outflanked*

### ALLIES GAINING GROUND AT SLOW BUT SURE PACE

#### VON KLUCK'S PERIL EVIDENTLY NOT SO GREAT AS THOUGHT

So Far German Commander Has Been Able to Check Pressure.

#### RETIREMENT OF TEUTONS TO SOON BE INEVITABLE

Enlistment in England Unabated and Recruits of High Standard.

London, Sept. 21.—England waited in vain today for confirmation of the report that the Germans had begun an armistice, but the news from France was not received for another period of anxiety and suspense, which must last as long as the great battle of the Aisne now in its tenth day, remains undecided.

Though British officials say the allies are gaining ground daily, the public is beginning to feel that the turning point of the battle never will be reached until one side or the other has been outflanked.

The question is, what would accomplish this Saturday or Sunday on the German right was not fulfilled, and apparently the efforts of the Allies were fruitless.

Today the British press referred to "Von Kluck's peril," but so far the German commander has been able to check what might have been terrible from the British and French left.

Last Stand in France.

"Nothing here has been able to induce me to change my mind in corroborating the report that a comparative small part of the German army appears to maintain merely a defensive position on the Aisne, while the main body makes a stand on the frontier, but optimism among the allied soldiers believe it is extremely improbable that the Germans will remain in the present war will assume with the offensive on French territory."

The command, moreover, that a general retreat from the front in soil must shortly become inevitable, unless the offensive is renewed.

On the other side, there are further encouraging signs in the backward movement of the army of Crown Prince Frederick William, which was vigorous, meaning that the German forces, which have hardly been discussed today than the battle itself, is the destruction of the French cathedral. This ridge has lost the bulk of its strength, and its loss and its loss, perhaps, will be a greater shock to historians and worshippers of continuity than was the destruction of the cathedral.

#### Issued Statement Quickly.

The Germans were quick to issue a formal statement from Berlin saying that the change to a cathedral was intentional and intended to satisfy necessary operations.

Venya says that the newspapers of Austria kept silent on the operations of the German army, but that they are appearing daily for more cases, doctors and medical supplies to be sent to the front. The Austrian government has issued a decree that all fully loaded, the wounded, the wounded offing on the field from 24 to 48 hours, increasingly increasing not only the suffering.

From Trieste, concerning whose attitude in case of an attack there has been much speculation, came a statement from the governor, that the idea of being attacked he would not evacuate the city.

"There is a 'will resist' the Anglo-French fleet. However, before we can do that, the Austrian fleet at Pula must be defeated."

#### Entertainment Continues Unabated.

Throughout the British Isles entertainment of all kinds and no worse feature is the high standard of recruits. Students and young professional men are conspicuous. In every town there is a

"It is a long way to Tipperary" now has become a fixed classic in this war, much in the same manner as "There'll be a hot time in the old town tonight" army corps.

#### BOMBS THROWN FROM AIRPLANE DESTROY FORTS AT TSING TAU

Tsingtao, Sept. 21 (3 p.m.)—Telegraph from Peking, a copy of the agency of the Chinese government, says that Japanese aeroplanes, throwing bombs, have destroyed two of the important forts of Tsingtao.

Transports conveying the British detachment which is to take part with Japanese in the Tsingtao-Suau-tien-Tsin-tau-Saum-tau campaign. These details

most consist of one regiment of South Wales borderers.

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### MARKET COMPANY EXPECTS TO BRING DOWN LIVING COST

New Produce Exchange Open Will Probably Open October 2.

The Central Public Market company will open its premises on Second street to the public on October 2, and promptly provide a clean sanitary market for the public. One of the first things in the neighborhood has already given 12 head of beef and another man offers 12 head of turkeys, and will be followed in this manner by others. One man charges to get on hand an enormous supply of staples. Some farmers will give potatoes, others grain, and others will go to the market and sell grain giving more than others but with the same willing spirit to help a worthy cause.

Carpenters have been working in what was known as the Empire building, and the contractors expect to complete their work in about five days. When finished there will be above 200 booths and stalls, and in which will be sold all the goods and articles which are desired by the housewife. It is expected that the promoters will make a large profit, and if the opening will be well, the market will be a large factor in helping to reduce the cost of living in Edmonton.

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Institute of the Royal Canadian Legion.

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## Desperate Effort by Both Armies to Carry Out Turning Movement IN A COLD STEEL STRUGGLE ALLIES PROVE THE BETTER

Inspired by Military Music Germans Rush Enriched Positions.

### STILL THOUGHT ENEMY IS PREPARING RETREAT

Military Experts of Opinion That Von Kluck's my Bad Fix.

London, Sept. 21.—(2000 p.m.)—With the Germans at last holding between the lines from France, desperate efforts are being made to hold them on both flanks.

The Anglo-French left wing is exerting every ounce of strength to turn the flank of the Germans. General Von Kluck, who has been holding on to a greatly reinforced front, while the German left according to a cautiously worded announcement from Berlin is making equally vigorous efforts to turn the French right resting on Verdun.

Under ordinary weather conditions the Anglo-French task would be the easier, but the terrain of Verdun, heavily fortified, must fall before the French right can be seriously threatened, but on the German right the heavy fortifications across most of the valley of the Oise that the allies are hardly likely to move along what would be their natural course until the Germans have driven the French back to the point where the Germans had been driven back. The high ground between Noyon and Chaudy has been heavily fortified by General Von Kluck, who dominates the whole valley of the Oise.

That the Germans chose their present defensive position is indicated by the fact that their hour-long artillery attack on cement foundations.

#### Strategy May Be Futile.

Some reports received in London declared that the reason for the desperate German counter attack on Reims was to turn the French right, the allies which has virtually isolated Rheims from Laon, a town 30 miles to the south, and this is true, all of General Von Kluck's strategy in protecting his sorely pressed left flank will have proved futile.

More or less definite rumors continue to reach London concerning the effect that the Germans are having on the retreat from France on their own border fortifications. The latest of these was received from a French officer who has returned to Paris. The Frenchman declares that an aerial reconnaissance has given rise to the conviction that the German main force is retreating, accompanied by trains of heavy stores, and leaving only 20,000 men to cover the retreat.

On the other hand, a dozen of news from the battle front is to be found in the bad weather which has rendered ordinary signaling and aeroplane scouting useless. Stories may filter through set forth that the Germans made desperate efforts the middle of last week to recapture the ground they had lost at Reims, and that the assault and night the assaults continued. The Germans placed into action by bands rendering military airs, hurled masses of smoke bombs into the British trenches where the allies had dug themselves in as a protection against the pitiless artillery concealed on the heights. The smoke bombs were thrown against cold steel, and ended in the allies holding their desperately won position.

#### Object of Controversy.

Rheims where the ruins of the famous cathedral are still smoking, is likely to prove an object of controversy long after the war is over. The battle of the field have ceased to contend for its possession. The Germans claim that the city was captured by fire of fire, and that it was impossible to save it despite of their instructions to burn the buildings.

As had been anticipated, a check has been given to the operations of the victorious Russians in Galicia by the strong fortress of Przemysl, which has held out.

According to intelligence a combined Service Montenegro army expects to enter Sarajevo within a week.

The situation in France is little change in the situation in the great battle of the Aisne, according to the latest official announcement. The two armies are continuing to bear the brunt of the fighting, and at one time Saturday a Sunday, the official report does not bring out any news of the German counter-attack gained some ground, which however, was speedily regained.

Elsewhere along the big battlefield the Germans are continuing to be counterbalanced by forward movements of the other, but the military experts now claim the allies have won the position so far as the effects of the continuation of the struggle since they have reached and entrenched themselves on high ground.

The best opinion here, however, in

clines to the belief that the frontal attacks of forces, both apparently of equal strength, will continue for some time yet without result unless something unforeseen happens.

Causes Bitter Comment.

The havoc wrought in the famous cathedral of Reims by the German guns as told in official despatches from the front, is the subject of bitter comment here. It is stated that the German government will lodge a protest with all the powers regarding the bombardment of the cathedral, which officially despatches say was sheltering German wounded and flying a red cross flag.

Copies of letters said to have been found on German prisoners of war give the impression that one created a Brunswick non-commissioned officer reads:

"Our life is not a gay one. For nine days we have camped on water and sand, living on beans and sugar. Bread is a luxury. The tension is frightful and our losses are enormous. There is not a single officer left in my company, which has been reduced to 250 to 300 men."

Other letters of a similar tenor are given out and another is expressive of the same strain. The veritable still courage to fight with such desperation, especially under the most trying weather conditions.

## JUPITER PLUVIUS MAY HELP ALLIES IF ENEMY ROUTED

### IMPOSSIBLE TO TAKE ARTILLERY OVER HEAVY ROCKS IN VICINITY OF RHEIMS.

Chalon-Sur-Marne, Sept. 21 (2000 p.m.)—The Germans continued bombarding the principal positions of the allies, but the points named show that the German attacks and masses of their inferior charged with magnificence have been repelled by the terrible storm of shrapnel.

The first ranks suffered terribly, but as fast as the men fell others rushed to take their places. The allies have repelled the attacks and masses of the German tanks and masses of their inferior charged with magnificence have been repelled by the terrible storm of shrapnel.

The second assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The third assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The fourth assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The fifth assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The sixth assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The seventh assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The eighth assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The ninth assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The tenth assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The eleventh assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The twelfth assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The thirteenth assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The fourteenth assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The fifteenth assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The sixteenth assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The seventeenth assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The eighteenth assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The nineteenth assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The twentieth assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The twenty-first assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The twenty-second assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The twenty-third assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The twenty-fourth assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The twenty-fifth assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The twenty-sixth assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The twenty-seventh assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The twenty-eighth assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The twenty-ninth assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The thirtieth assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The thirty-first assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The thirty-second assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The thirty-third assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The thirty-fourth assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

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found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The fortieth assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The forty-first assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The forty-second assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The forty-third assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

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The五十th assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The fifty-first assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The fifty-second assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

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The fifty-third assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

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The sixty-first assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

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found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The sixty-fourth assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The sixty-fifth assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The sixty-sixth assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The sixty-seventh assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The sixty-eighth assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The sixty-ninth assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were

found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice like grip around the necks of any that they were literally pinned.

The七十th assault on the heights of La Pompeie, which they carried at the cost of the bayonet, the struggle once more was repelled by the retirement of the Germans. Tanks were



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WHO TRIUMPHS IN THIS WAR?  
AND WHO IN THE NEXT?

At a conservative estimate the present war will cost a million lives. It may cost more than double that if it stretches out into a number of years and involves other nations. Already the various authorities appear afraid to give even an approximate list of the fatalities, but it is quite safe to say that in France, Austria, Poland and Serbia, the four great theatres of war so far, the fatalities to date have been not less than half a million. Besides the slain, there will be a million or two so badly injured that their productive power will be greatly curtailed if not completely destroyed. Added to this the cost of the war in wealth burned up in armament, ammunition and the destruction of property, to say nothing of the loss of life of ten million or so of men, will run into the thousands of millions.

All these together constitute liabilities which the nations of the world, most especially the losing nations, will have to assume at the close of the war. Those dead leave behind countless dependents whose maintenance inevitably falls upon the country in some manner. Those maimed must be kept by the country in some manner. The worn out armament and the burned up ammunition represents that much money for which the countries have already been bled, and the cities destroyed, fields ravaged and farms razed represent not only the direct loss of money entailed but the loss to the countries involved of the productiveness of these until they have been replaced and put in order again. Already the war debts of these countries are staggering.

With the exception of Russia, not one of the countries involved is as large as the province of Alberta. Germany, for instance, with her 67,000,000 population, has only 208,000 square miles; Austria-Hungary, with her 51,000,000, has 200,000, but a large part of it is mountainous and not susceptible to development as we understand the term. France, with her 40,000,000, has 206,000 square miles, and little Belgium, the country hardest hit of all so far, maintains her 7,500,000 population on an area of only 11,370 square miles. Serbia, with 3,000,000 population previous to her first war, has 18,645 square miles, but Serbia's area is largely taken up with land not susceptible to cultivation, while Italy, not yet involved but likely to be embroiled at any time, maintains 34,500,000 on 110,000 square miles, an area about the size of that of Alberta lying to the west of the north and south railway systems of the C.P.R. and the Waterways.

With the exceptions of Austria, Serbia and Russia, these nations all have large colonial possessions, but only in the case of Great Britain can any of the colonies be counted upon to accept any part of the cost incurred, and in no case can the colonies of any of the European nations be counted upon to accept any part of the debts which will be incurred by the war. German, French and Italian colonies, for instance, are a constant source of expense even in times of peace, all having squandered millions upon millions in the attempt to mimic Britain in the establishment of colonies. In fact, it may be said that Germany's Togoland was almost the only colonial possession held by any European country which was not dependent for the maintenance of administration upon an annual remittance from the home government; and Togoland is now cut away from Germany. What would happen in the event of the European powers attempting to reverse the process and exact a tax from the colonies has already been pretty clearly demonstrated in Britain's experience in North America and Spain's experience in South America and the Antilles.

When at the finish, Austria, for instance, with the trans-Carpathian country, and quite probably Bohemia, the Tyrol and the Adriatic possession of Bosnia, Croatia, Dalmatia and Coastland cut off, reducing her population by one half and her area by more than one half, is called upon to face, in addition to her present debt of \$3,615,000,000, her own cost of the present war and quite probably a tremendous indemnity to Russia, Serbia and Italy besides, not to mention the claims that may be established by France and Britain, what is the outcome for Austria? Or figured in another way, what is the outcome of a country like Austria when, with a total foreign debt only \$1,300,000,000, she is called upon to more than double her debt with half the territory?

Any such illustration applicable to Austria is quite as applicable to Germany in case of indisputable defeat.

Manifestly, there is a limit to which human endurance in the meeting of taxation can go. The outcome must be repudiation, either violently, through revolution, or passively, through sheer inability to pay. The country with a million dead, a million cripples and her wealth burned up to the last available dollar, can scarcely do otherwise than default.

But national debts are obligations owed by nations to individuals. The countries having among their citizens the greatest number of these individuals holding bonds of foreign countries are Great Britain and France. Statistics to show what is the aggregate of the Austrian and German bonds held in Paris and London are naturally sheer guess work, but it is a well-known fact that this has been considered excellent strategy by the Teutons for years and the total must be large. By smashing Austria and Germany, France and Britain hit the pockets of their own men of wealth.

Meanwhile, there is Russia as an actor in the great tragedy. With 7,771,649 square miles stretching from the Black sea, the Caspian, the Himalayas, Tibet and Mongolia to the Arctic, and from the Baltic to the Pacific, she has the largest solid block of territory held by any one power on the globe. Her land lies principally in the fruitful north temperate zone and her population of 168,000,000 is the most nearly homogeneous of that of any empire of equal or greater number except India and China. Russia has the second largest national debt, \$4,500,000,000, but with only a fraction of her territory worked she is the greatest wheat producer in the world, and her timber, mineral and fishing resources have, comparatively, been scarcely touched. Furthermore, it may be safely presumed that the amount of the bonds of Germany and Austria held in St. Petersburg is insignificant. Her recuperative possibilities are manifest.

Figuring it out purely "on form," as the race track men express it, who triumphs in this war? And who wins the next?

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FAILURE?

August 2—Bombs dropped on Steinberg by French plane. No casualties. German Gavros loses life commanding German dirigible over Nancy. Crew of 22 lost.

August 3—Three bombs dropped on Lorraine by German plane.

August 5—Russian plane brought to ground by Austrian fire near Leoben.

August 6—Zeppelin drops 12 bombs on Liver from height of 1,000 feet. No casualties.

August 7—German dirigible Parcival ridden with bullets near Czestochowa. Crew of four killed.

August 14—German plane dropped on bystanders Bijou. No damage to bridge.

August 15—Cessal, in French plane, dropped on dirigible shed at Metz. Crew of eight reported.

August 16—Eight bombs dropped from German plane on Paris. Slight damage to buildings.

August 25—Six shells dropped from Zeppelin on Antwerp. Ten reported killed, mostly women and children.

August 28—Fourteen bombs dropped by British artillery near Miava, Poland. Crew of eight reported lost.

August 30—German plane dropped bombs on British hospital. No body killed.

Two French aeroplanes drop and give battle to three German planes. No body killed; slight damage.

Third Zeppelin raid on Amsterdam after being driven off by British.

September 2—Fourth Zeppelin raid on Antwerp. Twelve bombs dropped, ten or twelve non-combatants slightly or severely wounded. Red Cross buildings damaged.

Two French aeroplanes rise and give battle to three German planes hovering overhead.

September 3—one of German aeroplanes of the Taube type which dropped bombs on Paris. September 2 brought down. The German aviators on board were killed.

## THE HOUR

We've shut the gates by Dover Straits,  
And north, where the tides run free,  
Check by jowl, our watchdogs prowl,  
Grey and grim, a graver sea.

And the prayer that England prays  
tonight—

O Lord of our destiny—  
O King of our ploughing plows, is  
white;

We have stood for peace, and we war  
for right,  
God give us victory.

Now stand, now strung, from the main-  
tains;

The flag flies fast in the breeze;  
Strung like the sun, like the hearts  
at home.

That beat for their sons on the seas.  
For men and wives are praying  
tonight—

O Lord of our destiny—

But we're no time, for our lips are  
Our fists are clenched and we're  
stripped to fight,  
God give us victory.

The west winds blow in the face of the  
sea—

The east is breathing his drum—

They drum to "The Day," for "The  
Hour" we pray.

The day and the hour have come,  
The sea-stricken empire pray tonight—

O Lord of our destiny—

You didst give the sea into Britain's  
night.

For this freedom of Thy seas we smite,  
God give us victory.

—James Bernard Fagan

## Irreparable Human Losses.

It is civilization that is being shot  
down, machine and man. That  
great German host is not made up  
of mercenaries, nor of the type of  
men that at one time composed ar-  
my forces. There are the rixas, and in the  
French are the Rostangs. A bullet  
does not kill a man; it destroys a  
generation of learning, the  
possibility of being able to produce the  
intelligence that was ripe to do its work.

The chances of progress, of  
knowledge are being snuffed out.

The earth is left bare, leaving

with the world depends for progress

is turned from laboratories and work-  
shops into the destructive arena of  
battle.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

MAVENCE PROPHECY  
MADE IN 1854 HAS  
COME TRUE SO FAR

Predicts Prussian and Aus-  
trian Annihilation in War  
Now Going On.

There is in Germany a famous prophecy. It is called "The Prophecy of the Four Horsemen." It is in Latin. It comprises 18 verses of prediction, of which the first nine have been fulfilled in the most remarkable manner. Here are the words:

"...When the little people of the Oder shall feel themselves so strong enough to shake the gates of heaven, when the bark of the tree, the bark of the horn, is sprouting from the ears, their King William shall march against Austria."

"...Then will the gates of hell open, but a word from the great emperor of the west shall make the heroes tremble on the field of victory, and the bark of the horn, which has signed the peace, shakes off the yoke and returns triumphantly to his country."

"...But at the gathering of the fourth bark and that of the oak a dreadful sound of war shall call the harvesters to arms. A formidable army will march to the assistance of the emperor of the west, and hell should have invested shall start towards the west."

"...With the emperor, great nation, was to come who had obtained the rights divine and human. The God of battles has forsaken you, who will succor you?"

"...Napoleon III, making his appearance at first, shall soon turn back towards the "Chene-Poivres," where he shall disappear never to reappear again. The God of battles, blue, yellow, yellow and black, shall scatter themselves over a great part of Europe."

"...Alice and Loraine shall be carried away from France for a period and half a portion of the earth only take courage again as against each other."

"...Woe to thee, steel city. Now to thee, city of steel, fly and award thyself the fire and tempest."

"...Courage, faithful souls, the reign of the dark shadow shall not have time to execute all its schemes of destruction. A prince of the nation is in your midst."

"...It is the man of salvation, the wise, the invincible, who will count his enemies by his fingers."

"...He shall drive out the enemy of France, he shall march to victory on victory until the day of divine judgment."

"...That day shall be command seven kinds of soldiers, against three to the quarter of Gauls."

"...Third—Woe to thee, people of the north, the seventh generation shall answer for all the sins of the past."

"...Woe to thee, steel city, then to thee, city of steel, fly and award thyself the fire and tempest."

"...William, the second of the name, shall be the last king of Prussia. He shall have no successor save a King of Poland, a king of Hanover, a King of Saxony."

"...All the first part of this prophecy up to the ninth verse inclusive is verified by the year 1866, then by the year 1871, and then by the communion of 1871. Here are the last nine verses."

"...—Cowards, French patriots, Germany cannot carry out its schemes of destruction."

"...—The time of retaliation approaches. The Tsar shall come in the midst of you to set the affairs of the world in order."

"...—He shall chase the enemy of France, he shall conquer Germany until it is completely destroyed."

"...—He shall have a battle in the field of Boulogne, to Paderborn, in Westphalia, shall reunite seven allied peoples—Greeks, Belgians, English, Scandinavians, Russians, Japanese, Aussi-  
trians and Hungarians."

"...—Woe to thee, Prussia, thy wealth is annihilated, thy trade is annihilated, thy whole population made to waste plus 5, or 10, years. The realm of Prussia dates from 1713, the date between 1854 and 1863."

"...—Woe to thee, Austria. Never such a battle shall have taken place."

"...—He shall die in the shade of the conflagration."

"...—Finally Prussia and Austria shall be annihilated. Hungary shall fly towards the extreme east (of Europe).

"...—William II. shall be the last king of Prussia. Germany and Austria shall form three realms: Poland, France and Scotland."

"...—The British army is at present engaged in assuring the prophecy of Mavence in a triumphal fulfillment."

VIOLENT SCENES OCCUR  
OUTSIDE THE AUSTRIAN  
MINISTRY WAR OFFICE

London, Sept. 21—(9:05 a.m.)—In a despatch from Rome, the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph says a despatch from Vienna states that scenes of describing violent scenes, said to have occurred last Thursday outside the Austrian ministry of war and the war minister's residence here, Dia Zelt, a Vienna newspaper, declares that the holy syndic of Petrograd has proclaimed a religious war against Germany and Austria.

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## A PROPHETIC

"This is a revelation of events of a universal character, which must shortly come to pass. Their spiritual outlines are now before my eyes. I see floating upon the surface of the sea of human fate the huge silhouette of a nude woman. She is—with her beauty, her poise, her smile, her jewels—a super-Venus. Nations rush madly after her, each of them eager to attract her especially. But she, like an eternal courtesan, flirts with all. In her hair ornaments of diamonds and rubies is engraved her name, 'Commercialism.' As alluring and as bewitching as she seems, much destruction and agony follow in her wake."

"And behold, she has three gigantic arms with three torches of universal corruption in her hand. The first torch represents the flame of war, the second torch bears the flame of bigotry and hypocrisy, and the third torch is that of the law.

"The great conflagration will start about 1912, set by the torch of the first arm in the countries of Southeastern Europe. It will develop into a destructive calamity in 1913. In that year I see all Europe in flames and bleeding. I hear the lamentations of huge battlefields. But about the year 1915 a strange figure from the North—a new Napoleon—enters the stage of the bloody drama. He is a man of little military training, a writer or journalist, but in his grip most of Europe will remain till 1925."

"The end of the great calamity will mark a new political era for the old world. There will be left no empires or kingdoms, but the world will form a federation of the United States of Nations. There will remain only four great giants—the Anglo-Saxons, the Latins, the Slavs and the Mongolians."

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